FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 093 *14 May 1981*

ARGENTINA

CNEA Head Comments on U.S. Official's Visit B 1
President Viola Meets Japanese Journalists [Tokyo] B 1
Foreign Minister Discusses International Issues B 1
Las Cuevas Border Pass Traffic Virtually Normal B 3
Salvadoran Foreign Minister's Visit Announced B 3
Briefs: U.S. Double-Taxation Agreement B 3

BOLIVIA

President Garcia Meza Calls for Tranquillity C 1
Banzer, in Argentina, Comments on Bolivian Situation C 1
Natusch Busch Reportedly Still Under Arrest C 3
Garcia Meza Plans To Decentralize Economy C 3
Government Explains Support for Iraqi Cause C 3

BRAZIL

Reportage on Romanian Foreign Minister's Visit D 1
Meets President Figueiredo [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 12 May] D 1
Signs Agreement D 1
Press Release Issued [Bucharest] D 1
Foreign Ministers End Talks [Bucharest] D 3
Police Detain Neo-Nazis Smuggling Arms to Bolivia D 3
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 12 May]

CHILE

Government Officials on Argentine Relations E 1
President Pinochet E 1
Foreign Minister Rojas E 1

COLOMBIA

Army Proclaims Victory Over Guerrilla Groups F 1
Two FARC Members Reportedly Accept Amnesty Offer F 1
Communist Party Suggests United Left for Elections F 1
Labor Minister Unable To Revoke Strike Ruling F 1

ECUADOR

Ministers Report Details of Attempted Strike G 1

URUGUAY

Romanian Foreign Minister Visits Country [Bucharest] K 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Niehaus Promotes Central American Summit P 1
American Kidnapped; Police Cite 'New Type of Crime' P 2

EL SALVADOR

Garcia Refutes FMLN Reports on Army Dead P 2
Duarte Comments on Mitterrand Victory in France P 3
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 12 May]
Foreign Minister Heads Delegation to Group of 77 P 4
Public Debt Near $1 Billion, Minister Says P 4
Lawyers Refuse To Join Elections Council [EL MUNDO 12 May] P 5
Rebels Fire at Army Helicopter Near San Fernando P 5
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 13 May]
FMLN Issues War Bulletin No 112 on Actions [Radio Venceremos] P 6

GUATEMALA

U.S. Envoy Walters Meets President Lucas Garcia

HONDURAS

More Troops Sent to Border; Civilians Evacuated P 7

NICARAGUA

Communique Issued on Border Meeting With Honduras P 8
Ramirez Heads 14 May Delegation to Costa Rica P 9
Progovernment Parties Appoint Delegates to Meeting P 10
LE MONDE Views Plans of Opposition Groups [7 May] P 10
Counterrevolutionaries Reportedly Attack EPS P 12
Ortega Asks Municipalities To Prepare Defense P 12
[BARRICADA 1 May]
Pastora Urges University Students To Join Militia P 13
Battalion 5014 Returns From Military Training P 13
Sandinist Defense Committees' Tasks in May Noted P 14
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 3 May]
Junta Creates Radio Broadcasting Corporation P 15

CUBA

Government Official, GRANMA View Costa Rican Break Q 1
Foreign Ministry Official Q 1
GRANMA Criticizes Carazo Q 1

CNEA HEAD COMMENTS ON U.S. OFFICIAL'S VISIT

PY131613 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1602 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 May, (TELAM)--Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] today stated that the visit of U.S. under secretary for nuclear energy, John Malone [title, name as received], is a step which evidences good will.

In an exclusive statement to TELAM, Castro Madero added: "We hope that this will materialize into deeds." He added that Argentina will not change its position toward nuclear energy because it is convinced that it is the right one. He concluded by stating that the United States has yet to decide on a nuclear policy to pursue in this regard.

PRESIDENT VIOLA MEETS JAPANESE JOURNALISTS

OW131215 Tokyo KYODO in English 1158 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 May, KYODO--Argentina may seek a more stable adjustment in its trade with Japan, President Roberto Viola told Japanese journalists here Tuesday. In particular, the president said Japan should increase its imports from his country. Viola, who succeeded Gen. Jorge Videla as president in March, was speaking Tuesday night with Japanese correspondents stationed in South America.

He said because of Argentina's rich agricultural and energy resources, he believed current economic problems would be resolved in a comparatively short time. However, he said he planned to promote the free market economy concept of his predecessor "within the framework of maintaining the competitiveness of domestic industries."

Viola thus indicated a brake may be applied to Videla's rapid liberalization policies, which reduced inflation to less than 90 percent last year but also took their toll of local industries unable to compete with the surge in imports.

Until 1979, the balance of trade between Japan and Argentina was in Argentina's favor. However in 1980, when imports were liberalized, Japanese exports of cars and electrical goods to Argentina increased, while Japanese imports of Argentine feed grains fell sharply.

Experts say this was partly due to side-effects of the U.S. grain embargo against the Soviet Union, to which Argentina then sold grain. As a result, Japan had a surplus of dollar 700 million in its trade with Argentina last year.

Asked when Argentina would introduce elected government, Viola said his "personal view" was that it may be well after his term expires in March 1984.

He also refuted rumors of military pressures for his retirement, saying there was "absolutely no conflict of opinion" between the military and his government.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

PY131921 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2035 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 May, (TELAM)--Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion has stated that one of the main responsibilities of the Foreign Ministry is to improve the country's prestige abroad and that this is done through its diplomats. He added that he is more interested in Argentina's institutional and economic development rather than in its image.

Foreign Minister Camilion made this statement during a luncheon held today by the Chamber of Argentine Advertisers at which he was the guest of honor. The luncheon was attended by the army and air force general secretaries; the federal broadcasting committee; and the air force operations commander, among others.

He particularly noted that there is an urgent need for Argentina to develop both regarding human rights and in its relations with the United States. He added: This is up to us. Only after we have achieved this will we have smoother relations with the United States and other countries alike because we will share similar interests.

Concerning Argentine-U.S. relations, he said that they are connected to a recent past characterized by unfavorable abnormalities. But, he added: We are not to blame for that, since during the Jimmy Carter administration it [presumably the "abnormalities"] was used both by the United States and European nations as a pretext to launch an aggressive and humiliating policy against our country.

He said he believes Reagan is making a great effort to normalize Argentine-U.S. relations. He added that if they are to be smooth they will have to be based on mutual respect of the respective national interests.

Regarding military aid, Camilion said that a relatively positive step was taken yesterday in repeating the amendment that prohibited the sale of U.S. arms. As for military aid, he noted that Argentina has never been a regular U.S. customer except for the purchase of spare parts for U.S.-made arms.

About human rights, Camilion noted that Argentina was not in the news while it was struggling against subversion, but only later after it had defeated it. But he added that these kinds of campaigns have diminished, although there are still certain countries which still have a colonial background that adopt a specific demagogic policy toward Argentina.

Commenting that Argentina has gradually stopped being the target of these type of attacks and that he is skeptical about campaigns to improve the country's prestige--which must be left in the hands of professional politicians, since these attacks are centered in international organizations--Camilion noted that Mitterrand's victory in France will have a marginal impact and that, therefore, it might create situations of little relevance.

He noted, however, that it may have a great impact in Europe, in the European Economic Community and in East-West relations, and thus it will indirectly affect Argentina.

He rejected the idea of Argentina's cultural and economic hegemony, noting that what Argentina should do is produce and export more. He noted that "geopolitics" is a complex term and that he would rather use the term "geography" since the River Plate Basin area has the largest concentration of human and economic resources in Latin America and there is, therefore, a greater possibility for cooperation than conflict.

He said that Argentina rather prefers to cooperate in development programs or promote the development of certain areas, like the northeast--which has Brazil as its neighbor and which has achieved dynamic growth--and to not sign agreements, whose usefulness he did not see.

He declined to comment on the southern conflict, which is under mediation. About the mediation process, he said that all countries coexist with problems lacking quick or politically unacceptable solutions and that the process is in the hands of the church, an institution that makes good use of time.

He noted the importance of the Yacyreta Binational Enterprise, which is a priority project that must be urgently completed. He also talked about Argentina's foreign debt, which has vulnerable points but which, according to him, will not diminish just with the increased sale of Argentine products. He said that Argentina is a member of the international community of nations and that despite the fact that it is an importer of heavy water, it is able to export nuclear technology.

He noted that this is why it is so difficult to place Argentina in the rhetorical sense among Third World countries, which is something that has been questioned.

Foreign Minister Camilion, who limited himself to answering questions at the end of the luncheon, was introduced by Oscar Magdalena, president of the Chamber of Advertisers.

LAS CUEVAS BORDER PASS TRAFFIC VIRTUALLY NORMAL

PY120406 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2215 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Mendoza, 11 May (NA)--According to information disclosed to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS this afternoon, the transit of overland cargo transport from third countries between Chile and Argentina through Las Cuevas Pass had virtually become normal after a Chilean train convoy and a convoy of Brazilian trucks were allowed to cross the border.

The General Belgrano Railway traffic office disclosed that at 1600 two boxcars containing lard and another five empty boxcars, of Chilean origin, were handed over to Chile at Las Cuevas. The boxcars were taken to Chile by an engine rented in Los Andes.

At first, the possibility of two trains crossing the border was mentioned, but reliable sources of the national gendermerie pointed out that only one train was allowed to cross.

In answering inquiries, gendarmerie authorities stated "that for the time being there is nothing new" and "that everything continues the same as previous days."

However, a spokesman of the Coral Transport enterprise assured NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that yesterday six trucks with Brazilian merchandise arrived from Chile and that at 0900 another five trucks with Brazilian goods left Mendoza for Chile.

Despite everything, the situation does not seem to be entirely normal in the railway sector, since six boxcars containing vehicle spare parts from Cordoba are still detained in Polvaredas, 140 km from this capital, as well as another two containing linseed oil and 20 empty boxcars of Chilean origin which cannot be taken to Chile until the military authorities issue the authorizations.

In the meantime, the international highway is in good condition and the weather in the high mountains is good, although it remains cloudy in Las Cuevas.

The transit of private vehicles is restricted by a control post established in front of the Teniente Primero Francisco Ibanez ski club, 160 km from here, where only trucks from third countries, diplomats from Chile and Argentina and Chilean tourists returning to their country, as well as Argentine citizens returning from that neighboring country, are allowed by.

SALVADORAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT ANNOUNCED

PY131812 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena will arrive in Buenos Aires for an official visit on 3 June 1981. The Salvadoran official was invited by the Argentine Government, through the Foreign Ministry, to make an official visit to Argentina.

BRIEFS

U.S. DOUBLE-TAXATION AGREEMENT--(NA)--An agreement between Argentina and the United States was signed yesterday "to avoid double taxation and tax evasion on income and property taxes" the Foreign Ministry said. The agreement was signed by Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion and U.S. Ambassador Harry Shlaudeman. [Text] [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 8 May 81 p 11 PY]

PRESIDENT GARCIA MEZA CALLS FOR TRANQUILLITY

PY131415 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] The armed forces will have all the means available to permanently guarantee the order and tranquility of the Bolivia people. These remarks were made by President Luis Garcia Meza in reference to the recent event in Cochabamba. He particularly made a call to the people to remain calm and united. The chief of state said:

[Begin recording] The armed forces will maintain peace and tranquility at any cost so that the Bolivian people will be able to work [words indistinct] and the armed forces will also guarantee all activities [words indistinct]. [end recording]

The chief of state reiterated that despite the fact that an isolated event has taken place in a small military garrison in Cochabamba, there is unity in the armed forces. In this regard, [words indistinct] it is the firm purpose of the commanders of large units enforcing the orders from their respective commands.

[Begin Garcia Meza recording] The commanders of large units will enforce the orders from the Army General Command [words indistinct] rules and regulations in order to (?bring under control) outbreaks of any nature from wherever it comes [words indistinct] in accordance with the law and the real situation. [end recording]

BANZER, IN ARGENTINA, COMMENTS ON BOLIVIAN SITUATION

PY132332 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2106 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 May (NA)--The former president of Bolivia, Gen Hugo Banzer (ret), today accused the government of Gen Luis Garcia Meza of trying to murder him and of creating paramilitary groups that "discredit and harm the honor of the armed forces," and he warned that the Bolivian people "will be the only judge of the abuse of power, the illegal arrests, the deaths and of the disappearance of people that are occurring in my country."

Banzer, who arrived yesterday in Argentina under a strong security umbrella that did not allow him to contact the press, denied that he had been expelled or that he had asked the Argentine Government for political asylum. Showing his Argentine identity card, issued by the federal police, the former president stated: "I have lived in this dear country for many years, a country that I have visited many times. As you can see, I am an Argentine resident, this is my identity card. I am one more Argentine." He also did not give credit to an alleged ban on making statements ordered by the Argentine Government.

"I believe the security measures adopted yesterday at Ezeiza (Airport) were circumstantial; I have no other report to the contrary," the former president said to a group of reporters who interviewed him in a downtown office.

Banzer also denied any participation in aborted Cochabamba military revolt, which, he said, is the "consequence of the lack of morality and efficiency that resigns in Bolivia." He rejected Garcia Meza's charges that he was "a disruptive element," and he maintained that he had decided to leave Bolivia when he received "absolute evidence" that "the order to elminate him had come from the highest spheres of the government."

When he was asked if he could concretely assert that Garcia Meza had given the order to murder him, Banzer answered: "Arrive at your own conclusions."

Banzer defined the current Bolivian Government as a "hapless model demonstrating a lack of capability, full of confusion and making an improper use of power," and he warned that the current authorities "never" wanted to listen to his warnings "of the terrible effects and consequences for a nation of putting the law to one side and justifying the repression of terrorism.

"In the United States they call this a violation of human rights. I call it a 'fundamental failure' of a person who governs. I cannot understand how they (the current Bolivian Government) can justify their conduct regarding the actions of the paramilitary groups. I do not know how they are going to justify these actions to the Bolivian people, which will be the only judge of the abuses of power, the illegal arrests, the deaths and the disappearance of people that are occurring in my country."

Banzer was asked whether the actions of these paramilitary groups could escape from Garcia Meza's control, such as can happen with terrorist organizations.

"The state, he who governs, has absolute control over the use of force. He has all the power to control it and all the support of the law to ensure the performance of his duties, if that is his desire," he said.

Banzer asserted that currently "a very deep division in the armed forces in addition to the economic, political and social decay exists in Bolivia." He explained this division emerged because there are "those who do not agree with the country's government an one side and on the other there are those who support the current government because they are afraid of a confrontation within the armed forces."

He added that this situation has degenerated in to "a very real intrigue, not only to achieve the relief of the current high command of the armed forces, in other words, the junta of commanders and other authorities, but also to clear the path toward the final objective, in the first place by slandering those of us who have had nothing to do with the internal problems of the armed forces and then killing, in other words, eliminating those, such as myself, who are serious obstacles for achieving that goal.

"Regarding the decision and order to kill me, I have honorable military and civilian witnesses, whom I do not wish to name because they would run the same risk as I do," Banzer stressed.

Regarding this matter, the former president stated that last Sunday night, 10 May, on his 55th birthday, he invited a group of relatives to his house in Santa Cruz in order to celebrate the occasion quietly.

"Just before 2300 everyone had left," he added, "because the curfew in Santa Cruz is implemented at 2330.

"At 0400 on Monday morning there was a knock on my door and I found myself face to face with an SES (Special Security Force) official who had come to arrest me. I told him that I would not be arrested and I offered him my telephone so that he could contact his superior officer."

He added that the superior officer said that if Banzer would not allow himself to be arrested, he should make arrangements for leaving the country on the first flight (to Miami) abroad that day. But after an agitated day, he received a delegation of high-ranking officers during the evening who, in the name of the president, presented apologies and told him that "the government, due to the nervousness caused by events in Cochabamba, had committed the error of ordering my arrest and expulsion from the country and that as soon as it had been proven that I had not participated in that incident, my complete freedom had been approved."

Moreover, he added, that same night, "in my house and with my wife at my side, I was able to listen to a conversation, on an extension, between a high-ranking member of the government and an officer who had been posted at my house, in which the latter was told that my murder had been decided and ordered. Therefore, in view of the vehement plea of my wife and son, I opted to absent myself from the country."

At the conclusion of his chat with the reporters, which lasted for more than 1 hour, Banzer handed out a written declaration in which he summed up his talk with the press and stated that after having become commander in chief of the army and having achieved the presidency of Bolivia "for 7 years, which were the most fruitful and stable in all its history," he now has no desire for power.

"It is not my ambition to return to the government. But I do desire the happiness and progress of my people. I do not know whether it will be me or someone else who will try again. But the people, the suffering people of Bolivia, are the only thing that interest me," he concluded.

NATUSCH BUSCH REPORTEDLY STILL UNDER ARREST

PY131838 Buenos Aires Latin in Spanish 1807 GMT 13 May 81

[By Juan Javier Zeballos]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 13 May (LATIN-REUTER)--Former President Alberto Natusch Busch was preparing today to leave Bolivia as an exile in the wake of last Monday's unsuccessful military uprising designed to overthrow Gen Luis Garcia Meza's government.

General Natusch Busch's wife confirmed today that as of this morning her husband was still at the building of the Special Security Service (SES), where he has been held since early Monday.

She also confirmed that Natusch's belongings were sent to the SES building and that he is ready to travel. She made it clear, however, that she does not know either when he will travel or where he will go.

GARCIA MEZA PLANS TO DECENTRALIZE ECONOMY

PY111525 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2157 GMT 8 May 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 8 May (LATIN-REUTER)--The Bolivian Government announced today that measures will be implemented to descentralize the nation's socialized economy. President Luis Garcia Meza stated that the team of government economic advisers will conduct studies aimed at turning the nation's state-controlled economy into a more liberal one. In a statement made to journalists today, the president indicated that currently 80 percent of the productive and foreign-currency-generating sector is in the hands of the state.

President Garcia Meza did not, however, specify the new characteristics of the economic model which will be implemented, and complained that "so far the private business sector has not given me much encouragement." He said that in their recent proposals, the nation's private mining circles had given him the necessary guidelines for launching a new study aimed at changing the economy of the nation.

Just recently the Association of Medium-Sized Mining Enterprises, which groups the private mine owners of this sector, asked the government to lift state control over large areas viewed as potential mineral deposits which have been reserved for exclusive exploitation by the state. General Garcia Meza said: "I have just realized what our economic situation is, and the fact that it had been socialized--that is, excessively centralized during Victor Paz Estenssoro's administration.

GOVERNMENT EXPLAINS SUPPORT FOR IRAQI CAUSE

PY130302 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] It must be understood that the support which General Garcia Meza's government has offered the Iraqi cause refers to the proposition made by the delegation of that country regarding territorial integrity, freedom of navigation and rational use of international waters and nonintervention in the domestic affairs of each country.

This explanation by the Foreign Ministry refers to the statement by the Iraqi ambassador, head of the Iraqi delegation which visited La Paz. His statement, which as published in a local daily, was that the president of the republic, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, had offered his government's support for the Iraqi cause.

REPORTAGE ON ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Meets President Figueiredo

PY131440 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 May 81 p 4

[Excerpts] Brasilia--Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei yesterday talked with President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo for some 20 minutes, accompanied by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro and by Civil Household Chief Gen Goldbery do Couto e Silva, a rare presence in this kind of protocol meeting. Contrary to the norms generally observed during the visit of foreign minister, the Romanian minister entered the presidential office through the private elevator and left without being seen by the reporters.

One of the concrete results Andrei's visit to Brazil could be the import of Romanian technology, a measure which has been defended by high-ranking government officials, as a support to the development of the country since the administration of former President Ernesto Geisel. An agreement for scientific and technological cooperation will be signed today by Saraiva Guerreiro and the Romanian foreign minister, thus concluding this official visit to Brasilia.

Signs Agreement

PY130806 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro and Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei today signed an agreement for scientific and technological cooperation through the joint investigation of specific problems and exchange of research findings. The agreement also provides for the exchange of scientific delegations and representatives of industrial and commercial organizations as well as of scientific and technological information. After the agreement was signed, Minister Saraiva Guerreiro gave a lunch to the Romanian minister, during which he noted that Brazil's objective is to ensure the equitable and democratic participation of all nations in handling questions of general interest. Minister Guerreiro also noted that, despite the difficulties of the present situation, we must remain steadfast to the cause of peace and understanding among nations.

Press Release on Visit

AU132027 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 13 May 81

[Report on a "press release" on Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei's 11-13 May official visit to Brazil, issued 13 May]

[Text] Bucharest, 13 May (AGERPRES)--The press release issued at the end of the official visit Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, paid to Brazil over May 11-13 at the invitation of his counterpart shows that during the talks they conducted the two ministers reviewed the stage and development prospects of the bilateral relations and exchanged views on the international political situation.

Approaching international issues the ministers reasserted their countries' adherence to the goals and principles of the United Nations Charter, as well as to the principles of international law, especially to those referring to the independence, sovereignty, equality and territorial integrity of states, to the right to self-determination of peoples, non-interference in internal affairs, renunciation of the use or threat of force. In keeping with these principles they firmly declared against any forms of intervention, colonialism, hegemonism, domination and division of the world into spheres of influence.

Expressing their concern over the serious states of tension occurred in various regions of the world, the two ministers pointed out that all the states, no matter their political and economic systems, have the responsibility to contribute to the consolidation of the dialogue among nations and to the building of a climate of confidence in international relations.

In the context the ministers have reasserted the great importance of a democratized international life and of a wide and representative particpation of all the states, on fully equal grounds, in solving the global problems. They also stressed the necessity of supporting and strengthening the role and efficiency of the UN as an instrument of world peace and security and as a factor of understanding among all the states.

Highlighted was the vital importance of urgent efficient measures to be adopted for general disarmament, for nuclear disarmament in particular under adequate international control. The two ministers have shown that their governments are ready to support all concrete initiatives that favor disarmament and detente and have expressed the belief that a substantial part of the resouces made available through the reduction of the military expenditure, in the greatly armed countries first of all, will be directed towards the developing countries to help their greater economic and social progress.

Stressed was the important role of consolidated and developed cooperation in Europe for the international peace and understanding, and expressed was the confidence that the Madrid conference would conclude in positive results, with the adoption on concrete measures in all the fields, in view of implementing the Helsinki final act as a coherent whole.

The two ministers have highlighted the positive contribution made by Latin America to the cause of progress and peace and to the creation of a climate of confidence and balance in the international relations.

They stressed how important it was to avoid the shifting to the Third World of the tension and rivalries from other regions of the world, which calls in particular for the strict observance of sovereignty, self-determination and equality of all states. In this context, tney reaffirmed every nation's right to decide, without any foreign immixture, its own form of government and socio-political organization.

The ministers condemned all forms of racism and discrimination, the practice of apartheid in particular, considering that a priority target was the settlement of the Namibian issue, conducive, in a short period of time, to the Namibian people's independence, based on the relevant UN resolutions, and to the preservation of its territorial integrity.

They insisted on the intensification of international efforts with a view to solving the Middle East crisis, stressing in this sense how important were the full recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied consequent to the 1967 war, as well as the right to existence of all nations in the region, within safe and acknowledged frontiers.

As to the international economic situation, the two ministers noted with worry the persisting serious gaps between the developed and the developing countries, as well as the absence of any tangible progress toward filling them. The confidence was expressed that the liberalization of the commercial policies of the developed countries was a fundamental factor of the building up of a new, more just and equitable international economic order whose promotion they resolutely backed.

In this connection, they emphasized the importance they attached to the development of direct cooperation forms between the developing countries in all domains of activity, with a view to enhancing mutual confidence and strengthening their links of solidarity.

The ministers expressed their satisfaction at the favorable evolution of the bilateral economic and commerical relations and agreed that the intensification of the exchanges and cooperation in the economic, industrial, scientific and technological fields between Romania and Brazil was to mutual benefit, stressing that there were still broad, unexplored and unused possibilities in this domain.

In this spirit, they examined the current situation and the prospects of the trade exchanges and of the economic cooperation between Romania and Brazil and the measures to secure their development and diversification on an equilibrated basis.

The ministers agreed that the attainment of these targets demanded fresh efforts from both parties for the diversification of the trade exchanges, especially in machine-building, manufacture and semi-manufacture, chemistry and petrochemistry, as well as other products of high processing degree, the intensification of the contacts and visits at a government level, between institutions and enterprises, between representatives of economic life and of enterprises of the two countries, ventures of economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation between Romania and Brazil.

Their government's determination was reiterated, to back the mutual participation in development projects in the two countries.

Emphasizing the two countries' fruitful collaboration within various industrial organizations, the ministers agreed on improving the consultations and collaboration at the United Nations and other international bodies and agencies.

The Romanian minister renewed the invitation that the Brazilian foreign minister pay an official visit to Romania. The Brazilian foreign minister accepted the invitation. The date of the visit will be established in due time, the document concludes.

Foreign Ministers End Talks

AU132012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 13 May 81

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 13 May (AGERPRES)--The official talks between the foreign ministers of Romania and Brazil concluded on May 12.

On May 12 the Romanian minister called on the president of the Chamber of Deputies, Nelson Marchezan, the president of the Supreme Federal Tribunal and the vice president of the Federal Senate.

During the talks conducted on the occasion the role was high-lighted the mass and public organizations and especially the parliaments of the two countries play in strengthening the good Romanian-Brazilian relations.

The same day the Romanian minister had interviews with Cesar Cals, minister of mines and energy, Antonio Delfim Neto, minister of planning, head of the Secretariat for Planning of the Presidency of the Republic, and with the president of the state company "Companhia Vale do Rio Nadoce (CVRD)."

During the interviews concrete aspects were analysed of the expansion of the Romanian-Brazilian economic exchanges, the equilibration of the trade balance between the two countries and of the broadening of the economic cooperation in production.

POLICE DETAIN NEO-NAZIS SMUGGLING ARMS TO BOLIVIA

PY131430 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 May 81 p 1

[Text] It has been confirmed that eight foreigners are under arrest in Campo Grande. They are charged with trafficking in weapons, explosives, guerrilla equipment and subversive propaganda which were transiting Brazil intended for Bolivia. They are: Willi Herbert Manfred Kulhman, Ymelda del Lourdes Penseroli, Rosa Mariana Penseroli, Jose Luis Macchiavello Sanches, Voffang Chyczy Walterkirchem, Jose Ali Parada, Tatiana Vaca Diaz de Ortiz, and Antonio Ramon Gutierrez.

According to the federal police, which presented the detainees yesterday, the eight persons are members of a neo-Nazi group with probable branches throughout Latin America.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ON ARGENTINE RELATIONS

President Pinochet

PY131434 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0048 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] The president of the nation has stated that relations with Argentina are normal at this point and reaffirmed Chile's desire to comply with the request of his holiness the pope.

He made this statement shortly before presiding over the monthly briefing session with generals and admirals engaged in national defense.

Asked whether there is a possibility of a presidential pardon in order to facilitate an exchange of military prisoners of the two countries, President Pinochet said:

"We are prepared to be frank and open in our relations, but I would not know about going any further."

He was told that Argentina had decided to reopen its border with Chile, but vehicles are not allowed to cross it. Pinochet answered: "I will find out more about it."

Finally, when asked about the current status of diplomatic relations with Argentina, the president answered that they are normal and that there are no problems.

Foreign Minister Rojas

PY132027 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0038 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames has said that the Chilean Government has conveyed to Cardinal Samore, through our Ambassador Enrique Bernstein, all the measures Chile believes should be taken as soon as possible to create the necessary environment of harmony for a better understanding of the mediation.

The minister expressed regret at not giving the content of these measures. He said that they were given to Cardinal Samore.

Regarding the border closure and if it affected our country, he said: "I would say yes if we consider what the closure of a border represents. I would say that it is an illogical situation. Obviously, it is not a logical situation if relations are normal and the border is open on the Chilean side."

He went on to say that relations must always be complete, you either have a relation or you do not. We want to have them. I know that Argentines also want them. The fact is that there are embassies in the two countries. The president said, relations are completely normal, except for this unusual case, the border case.

Asked about the possibility of an exchange of prisoners referred to by President Pinochet, Rojas said that this or any other measure aimed at creating the necessary environment of harmony should not be discarded.

The foreign minister was reminded that Argentine Judge Federico Pinto Krammer discarded this possibility during an interview in Rio Gallegos. In this regard, the foreign minister said: "We are negotiating with the pope, through Cardinal Samore. Therefore, there is a great deal of difference between these situations. The jurisdictions are different. We are speaking another language, at a different level.

ARMY PROCLAIMS VICTORY OVER GUERRILLA GROUPS

PA132000 Paris AFP in Spanish 2140 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Bogota, 12 May (AFP)--The Colombian Army today proclaimed here its victory over the guerrilla groups, while Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva announced: "We have subdued them." In a statement to this agency, the minister added that "however, much remains to be done." But he stressed that the army has managed to restore peace and tranquility throughout most of the country.

"Peace has returned to Colombia," General Camacho Leyva said, noting that "people can now move about peacefully throughout the country, which could not be done 2 months ago."

The official indicated, however, that the military forces will maintain permanent vigilance over the entire country and that the 19 April Movement (M-19) is the seditious group that has perhaps been hit the hardest. In the first 4 months of this year, the M-19 lost 63 of its members, while 170 others were captured ans are being court-martialed.

TWO FARC MEMBERS REPORTEDLY ACCEPT AMNESTY OFFER

PA122129 Bogota Radio Santa Fe in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Ipiales--Two members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] have accepted the amnesty offer in the locality of Arauca, the army command disclosed at noon today. The subversives turned themselves in to the Guias de Casanare Regiment, thus accepting the amnesty offer, the regiment commander said. They were identified as brother Jose Efrain and Belisario Nino Duque. According to their statements, the FARC guerrillas headed a gang of hoods who raided several places in the area, seizing foodstuffs and weapons.

COMMUNIST PARTY SUGGESTS UNITED LEFT FOR ELECTIONS

PA111513 Bogota Radio Sutatenza in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] The Communist Party has suggested that the Colombian left present a single candidate in the presidential elections. At the same time it said that a government program will have to be drafted. Gilberto Vieira, secretary general of the Communist Party, indicated that all opposition groups have already been contacted. He expressed his confidence that an agreement will be reached in the next few days on the subject of the candidacy. He said that in addition to a single candidate, the leftist groups should decide on a government program to be proposed to Colombians.

LABOR MINISTER UNABLE TO REVOKE STRIKE RULING

PA131843 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Education Minister Carlos Alban Holguin, the ad hoc labor minister in the case of the Andes University workers' strike, will not be able to revoke the ruling declaring the strike illegal, since this type of decision would break the principle of revoking actions which cannot be modified even by the person who issued the ruling [as heard]. It was said to Caracol that the action had already been taken despite the fact that Labor Minister Maris Stella Sanin de Aldana then said she was not qualified to rule in this case because her husband is a member of the Andes University Board of Directors.

Because the university is considered a public service, it will be punished since it suspended academic activities for 2 weeks and held exams. The service should be rendered in a continuous and permanent manner. Lawyer Carlos Chamorro said that in Colombia there is confusion as to what a public service is and how it is to be rendered and then mentioned labor rights dating back to a [word indistinct] strike in 1945, when Alberto Lleras Camargo was president.

MINISTERS REPORT DETAILS OF ATTEMPTED STRIKE

PA140314 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 May 81

[News conference held by Labor Minister Aguiles Rigail and Social Welfare Minister Alfredo Mancero--live; intercepted in progress]

[Excerpts] [Rigail] ...with the exception of Durex, which has been on strike for the past several days, are operating normally. On the road to the port, where there are many industries and supermarkets, activities are also completely normal. Therefore, Guayaquil is one of the most normal--I would say the most normal--city in the country, considering the intensity of the labor pressure.

In Cuenca, the strike is definitely between 50 and 60 percent effective. In Quevedo, activities are normal, including transportation services, with the exception of two municipal labor unions which are holding a continuous session, but are not purusuing the strike in the form of agitation. In Esmeraldas, there is tranquility. There have been no significant disturbances. To a great extent, activities are normal. The banks are operating and so are markets, 100 percent of them.

In Rio Bamba, the strike has not had the slightest success. Industry and commerce in the city are operating in a completely normal manner and transportation is also being provided. In Loja, activities are completely normal. Even urban and interprovincial transportation, which is not being provided in some other provinces, are operating here. In Manta, activities are normal. Urban transportation is normal, although interprovincial transportation has been suspended. Banks and markets are operating 100 percent.

In Machala, activities are normal. Transportation is active, but only partially. The shipping of fruits, as was expected, is proceeding quite normally. In Ibarra, business and labor activity is also normal and bus service is being provided, but partially.

One of the cities in the Amazon region, the city of Pena, has completely normal activity, with the exception of two municipal unions which have joined the strike. In (Asogue), the strike is not perceptible. Labor, business, transportation and government services are 100 percent active. In Lago Agrio, a town of 20,000 inhabitants, all of whom are oil workers, there is total, complete and absolute normalcy. No one has gone on strike there. This was to be expected, because this area is completely under the control of the National Federation of Oil Workers, which decided not to participate in the strike.

We have also been told that in some cities, urban transportation owners have tried to provide public service, but some have desisted, because there are individuals--who were expected to try to take advantage of the strike to cause chaos and anarchy--who are strewing nails in the streets and trying to cause disturbances to prevent vehicular traffic. However, when this occurs, the national army and some persons with private vehicles are providing the service and thus the movement of persons has not been affected to a major degree.

A very large percentage of businesses in Esmeraldas are operating and, I repeat, 100 percent of banks and markets are operational. In Porto Viejo, I have been informed by the editor of the MANABI newspaper, who had an assessment done by newsmen like you, that the interprovincial transportation has indeed been stopped, but that 95 percent of taxis are operating, and banks and markets are operating 100 percent. Private vehicles are circulating normally and so are pedestrains. Unofficial news comments from Porto Viejo indicate that if not for the transportation sector, it could be said that the strike has failed completely, in Porto Viejo, Manta and in the province in general. This is the opinion, not of the government sector, but of the privately employed newsmen in the city of Porto Viejo.

In Loja, all activities are proceeding normally. The strike has hardly been noticed. There are no disturbances and the flow of people and vehicles is normal.

Of the entire province of Loja, only the following companies have participated in the strike: Tabla Rey, Azucarera Malca, workers at the state university, the administrative but not service personnel of the electrical company and a branch of La Previsora Bank. In other words, throughout the entire province, only five companies [as heard] and a teaching institution, the University of Loja, have joined the strike.

As I said a few minutes ago, in Rio Bamba 90 percent of businesses and 100 percent of markets and banks are operating. The army is providing urban transportation. This is a brief summary, which I could leave with you, of the reports that have been received so far.

It should also be noted that today, Wednesday, 13 May, another conflict was resolved here at the Labor Ministry--the conflict at Fosforera Ecuatoriana. This shows that the Labor Ministry, despite the fact that today is a day of intensive agitation and heavy work, has not changed its unshakeable determination to arrive at solutions to collective conflicts. Today, a document has been signed to end the conflict at Fosforera Ecuatoriana and the workers will return to their jobs normally.

[Question] Mr Minister, in any case, how does the government interpret this strike? Some observers have described it as a reflection of the citizen's discontent over the suffering state of the families' economies.

[Answer, possibly by Mancero] I think the 12 points brought up by the United Workers Front as they were extensively analyzed during a television appearance by the labor minister last night don't meet the needs of Ecuadorean workers. The Ecuadorean people aren't interested in that and they know perfectly well thatit is not possible to nationalize petroleum or foreign trade, or to run the public services by state or municipal firms. However, they know it is possible to get the Ecuadorean Government to deal with other aspects related to improving the people's socioeconomic status with the view to improving the people's socioeconomic status with the view to understanding national problems that it has always had. This is the end result of requesting things that are really exaggerated and out of proportion. If reasonable, workable and likely things had been requested, I think the labor strike would have been successful, but as the 12 points have been formulated it was just impossible for the strike to be successful as some union leaders expected.

[Question] Sir, the government expected violence during the strike today. Could it be that the government had mistaken expectations?

[Mancero] I think efforts have been made to cause violence against the govenment and the people. Some outbreaks of it have fortunately been brought under control but the labor minister personally toured some streets and saw how labor groups who obviously wanted to cause chaos were throwing rocks on the streets, hurling burning objects and pelting stones at glass windows. In fact, a rock was hurled at the minister as he was going by near the fieldworkers' monument. Later, the national police were attacked and officer Chacon was seriously wounded by the groups who are trying to create anarchy and to take advantage of the chaos that such a strike produces. There is a clear indication of this.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS COUNTRY

AU101735 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1545 GMT 10 May 81

["Romanian Foreign Minister Pays Official Visit to Eastern Republic of Uruguay"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Montevideo, 10 May (AGERPRES)--In response to an invitation extended by the Uruguayan Government, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, paid a visit to Montevideo over May 8 and 9. During the official talks conducted on the occasion the foreign ministers of the two countries reiterated their governments' will to strengthen the relations of cooperation between the two nations. The talks were a good opportunity for the two ministers to examine, together with their aides, questions relating to bilateral relations, to the ways and means of stimulating the development of the Romanian-Uruguayan collaboration, the diversification of bilateral economic exchanges.

Analysing the current international situation, the two foreign ministers reasserted their adherence to the principles and targets enshrined in the UN Charter, to the principles of international law, particularly those referring to the states' sovereign equality, the peoples' self-determination, noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states, strict observance of national independence and sovereignty. They expressed their satisfaction at the dialogue and exchange of opinions between the two countries on questions of mutual interest and within the international organizations of which they are members.

The two ministers also reiterated their adherence to the principle of the states' permanent and inalienable right over their natural resources, the right to freely and sovereignly master those resources and use them for their peoples' economic and social development.

The two sides consider that, within international economic cooperation for development, actions should be intensified towards bridging the existing gaps between the developed states and the developing countries, promoting new-type international economic relations with a view to justly solving the serious questions that affect a great part of mankind.

The two ministers highlighted the historic importance of the participation of the small and medium-sized countries in international life, in the process of democratizing international relations and attaining the ideals of freedom, independence, democracy and progress of all nations.

The two ministers also pointed to the importance economic collaboration and diversified commercial exchanges have for bilateral relations, their development on the basis of a greater equilibrium and in the mutual interest with a view to ensuring mutual advantages. They also consider that multiple possibilities exist of expanding and diversifying those relations, particularly by carrying out actions of cooperation.

As for bilateral relations, the two ministers stressed the importance of the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation, exchange achieved during the visit, as well as of the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the sanitary-veterinary convention that took place several months ago and of the recent signing of the credit agreement between the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade and the Central Bank of Uruguay--which will contribute to the intensification and enrichment of the exchanges between the two countries.

The minsiters of foreign affairs of Romania and Uruguay expressed their satisfaction at the cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding and respect characteristic of the official talks conducted on the occasion. The Romanian minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Andrei, invited the minister of foreign affairs of the eastern [Oriental] Republic of Uruguay to pay an official visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be arranged, by joint agreement, on diplomatic channels.

COSTA RICA

NIEHAUS PROMOTES CENTRAL AMERICAN SUMMIT

PA130250 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 12 May 81

[Interview with Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus by Jose Hernandez in Panama City on 12 May--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What are Costa Rica's objectives in calling for a meeting of Central American foreign ministers? I see that you began this effort in Panama.

[Answer] We believe that a Central American dialogue is an essential and vital step in solving or at least opening the way to the solution of the many problems that affect the Central American region. In Central America, there is very little promotion of dialogue. It resumed after 8 years with the meeting of foreign ministers in San Jose last year, but the plan to hold such meetings every 3 or 4 months has not been carried out.

We believe Central America is being hit by economic and political problems. All these problems urgently demand joint dialogue rather than just bilateral dialogue. This dialogue must be held with all the countries of the area, because the future and destiny of Central America affect all of us.

We think Panama shares the same feelings and we hope to, and I'm sure we will, obtain support so that we can jointly begin the search for this dialogue.

[Question] When you point out the economic instability in Central America, it seems that this economic instability has put the Costa Rican model to a test. How do you expect to convene this regional dialogue, when Central America has turned its eyes on a Costa Rica which is experiencing problems and instability?

[Answer] We are obviously not an exception in the group of countries being hit by the world crisis and the problems of the increase in fuels price and the drop in the prices of our basic export products, specifically coffee. These problems have seriously affected the Costa Rican economy. We are optimistic that we will find a solution. As you know, for the past several weeks and months, we have been negotiating an agreement with the IMF which will be signed in the next few days in Washington. The agreement will end the very difficult phase that we have experienced during the past few months.

Obviously, this situation of economic problems in Costa Rica is not an exception in Central America. The other countries are experiencing it to a lesser or greater degree. Perhaps the problem is more evident in one country right now, but the problem exists throughout the region. In view of these problems, we think that a joint Central American dialogue is essential to find solutions.

[Question] Is there a contradiction between your statement and that of President Carazo, who said recently that the essential problem of Costa Rica and Central America is communist escalation and not so much the economic situation?

[Answer] There can be no contradiction between what President Rodrigo Carazo and I have said since there is coordination between us. The Foreign Ministry is the spokesman of the executive branch, whose highest representative is the president. The president guides Costa Rica's foreign relations, and the Foreign Ministry is his spokesman. The president was commenting on interference by foreign forces or interests in labor movements in Costa Rica. This is also a reality. The president has not denied that there is an economic problem in Costa Rica. It exists throughout Central America. This is a reality which we face with courage and optimism. It is a fact that there are economic problems.

[Question] Viewing the Central American situation and the solutions that we have to seek among all of us, don't you think that in truth, following President Carter's policy of respect for human rights, the change [in U.S. policy] was intended to achieve break us apart, in order to negotiate with weak countries?

[Answer] I think President Carter's policy in the area of defense and respect of human rights is an exemplary policy for all countries that love and respect essential human rights. I think that the call President Carter made is a banner that all the countries of Latin America and the world should make their own. I'm fully aware of the difficulties that might arise for unlimited respect of those essential rights and principles in a political and economic crisis--and I am again referring to Central America. The government leaders have a challenge and obligation to their people and history to make that respect a reality.

AMERICAN KIDNAPPED; POLICE CITE 'NEW TYPE OF CRIME'

PA140254 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] James Douglas Borland, a 51-year-old American, was kidnapped from his house in Escazu by an unidentified man early Sunday. Borland's wife told Judicial Investigation Organization [OIJ] officials that the kidnapping was carried out when they got home after working in a restaurant that they own in San Jose. While she was on the first floor of the house she heard her husband scream and when she got to the bedroom she saw an unknown man holding him. Before the man left he told her not to call the police because she would get instructions over the telephone. However, since she did not receive any calls she went to the OIJ and reported.

OIJ officials today said that Costa Rica is facing a new type of crime not previously imagined in this country. Now there are kidnappings, terrorist attacks, and the criminals are acting with a new and completely different mentality. The Central American situation and the social, economic and political problems of our country influence this new type of crime, the OIJ policemen said. There have been rumors of coups and kidnappings over the past few weeks and the citizens must be on the alert to prevent them, the OIJ officials concluded.

EL SALVADOR

GARCIA REFUTES FMLN REPORTS ON ARMY DEAD

PA132315 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1838 GMT 13 May 81

[Report on news conference by Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, El Salvador's defense minister, at the General Staff office on 9 May]

[Excerpt] One reporter asked: The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] has just stated that more than 60 soldiers died fighting its troops in several parts of the country in just a few days. What is the army's situation vis-a-vis the guerrillas?

Colonel Garcia replied: [begin recording] Well, first I want to tell you that this is false and a lie. We publish the names of our dead in the daily newspapers in the country. So far we have not denied any deaths--whether senior officers, junior officers of enlisted men. Whenever someone dies on our side, we report it and we give their names. That's the truth. We have no reason to hideit for one single reason: to us they are heroes and that's why we report their deaths. Our dead are heroes who have laid down their lives for this country and this people. Therefore, we are not hiding the names of any of our dead. Furthermore, to a soldier it is a matter of pride to bear the name of a man who laid down his life for the sacred right of defending the freedom and integrity of our country. What you said is a lie and a fallacy.

[Question indistinct]
[Answer] We want more (?military) assistance. Until the assistance to (?the guerrillas) is cut off, the Salvadoran Armed Forces will continue to need military assistance, because we have not been given enough. Many are opposed to this and they say we should not be given assistance, but they don't say that the other side should not be given assistance. One has to be impartial in this struggle.

[Question indistinct]
[Answer] If the subversives are saying that, it is a lie. That hill is indeed under our control.

[Question] Are you denying that [words indistinct] have been burned on the hill?
[Answer] No, I can't deny that. More than one must have been hurt in the fighting of the last few days while the subversives were entrenched there. I can't deny that. But it is not enough to pass judgment and say that the armed forces normally proceed this way. Remember the locations of the factories for bombs and mines, tools of destruction and death in this country: they were in Ahuachapan and in Santa Ana, underneath the very homes of poor families. Then, when a house is gutted with fire, no one speaks of the factory but of the house. That's the shrewdness of the subversives. That's why I repeat that if subversives say something, it is surely a lie.

[Question indistinct]
[Answer] That's not what we are doing. On the contrary, we are safeguarding the interests of the civilian population as we should. I would like to mention a place that you haven't mentioned: Nuevo Eden de San Juan, which was supposedly under subversive control. The truth is they were there but the important thing to us, although it may not be newsworthy for you, is that we went to Nuevo Eden de San Juan and took it over without a single casualty among the children, women or elderly people in that small township. This is the type of thing that the armed forces of El Salvador do. In our type of struggle that sort of thing is unusual, because the fighting is hard and it results in destruction. But we went there and there were no casualties among the innocent people who have nothing to do with this struggle. [end recording]

DUARTE COMMENTS ON MITTERRAND VICTORY IN FRANCE

PA140106 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 12 May 81 pp 2, 32

[Text] Francois Mitterrand's victory "is proof that different ideological theories and systems can be confronted through civilized and democratic ways," Jose Napoleon Duarte, the president of the Revolutionary Government Junta, said in relation to the results of the elections in France.

Duarte added: "Mitterrand, the Socialist Party candidate, has reached power in France through an election. This is the way the French people have expressed their disappointment with the government they had and is an example of the freedom they have to choose the form of government they want as an expression of maturity and confidence in the democratic system."

"For us in El Salvador, who have proposed an election as a political and democratic solution, the elections in France are proof that we are right and that any ideology can win if it has the people's vote. Therefore, we consider it illogical to resort to violence, death, kidnapping, war and the destruction of the economy, to try to decide a victory. Unfortunately for us, those opposed to the government, who form the leftist Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), have chosen the path of violence," Duarte pointed out.

"That is why we insist, and the people can testify for us, that the democratic system is the one that will open the way to justice and freedom," Duarte added.

When asked about the repercussions that the socialist victory in France will have in El Salvador, Duarte said: "Undoubtedly, the French Government will be more inclined to favor the socialist bloc, but we must not forget that France is a republic and as such the new government must maintain a balance of forces domestically and internationally.

"It is going to be a government more inclined to favor socialist views, but at the same time it must observe a sensible balance in international relations," Duarte indicated.

"We are not worried about France having a socialist government," Duarte pointed out, "that was the French people's decision reached through a democratic process and it must respond to the people's aspirations."

Finally Duarte said: "In Europe there are two main political trends: on the one hand, the forces of socialism and on the other, the European peoples' parties formed by the parties of the center and of Christian democracy. Any foreign policy regarding important international issues must evolve around the balance that should prevail between these two forces. That is why we are proposing a solution for El Salvador through a democratic system and that is why the attitude of the extreme left in our country is absolutely illogical."

FOREIGN MINISTER HEADS DELEGATION TO GROUP OF 77

PA132320 Paris AFP in Spanish 0156 GMT 13 May 81

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 12 May (AFP)--It was announced here today that Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena will lead the Salvadoran delegation that will attend the conference on economic cooperation among developing countries to be held in Caraballeda, Venezuela, 13 to 17 May.

An official communique of the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry explained that the conference, called by the foreign ministers of the so-called "Group of 77" (which currently includes more than 120 countries), will be held "within the context of the new international economic order that is being sought through the North-South dialogue."

The communique added that the meeting will deal in particular with subjects related to cooperation among developing countries in the area of commerce, technology, agriculture, [words indistinct], financing and industrialization.

Besides Foreign Minister Chavez Mena, the Salvadoran delegation also includes Oscar Melgar, economy under secretary, Jose Hasfura, Salvadoran ambassador to Venezuela, Jose Maria Rosales, Foreign Ministry director of international economic organizations, and Ballardo Gomez, representative of the Planning Ministry.

PUBLIC DEBT NEAR $1 BILLION, MINISTER SAYS

PA140238 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0056 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] San Salvador, 12 May (ACAN-EFE)--El Salvador's public debt amounts to approximately $1 billion, Finance Minister Jorge Eduardo Tenorio told ACAN-EFE in an exclusive interview today. The minister added that the debt includes commitments made during several fiscal years and that from a financial viewpoint, it is not alarming. "Even though comparisons are hateful, I can state that El Salvador's debt is less than that of many countries, including the debts of the neighboring countries that do not have the same problems as ours," Tenorio declared.

Regarding the conditions the U.S. Senate might impose on new financial aid to El Salvador, the minister said: "I consider these political affairs that have nothing to do with the financial situation of the state. It is not up to me to comment on them."

It must be explained, he added, that the aid being furnished by the United States and other countries consists of loans, not donations.

Regarding the flight of capital which El Salvador has been facing, Tenorio said that during the 1979-80 period, it probably exceeded $1 billion, according to experts of international organizations.

"Regarding this year, we must be prudent with expenditures, because the nation will not receive a considerable amount of foreign exchange because of the steep drop in coffee prices and the disbursements made for purchasing petroleum," stated Tenorio. He added: "However, personally and because of the knowledge I have of the nation's economy, I am convinced we are going to be able to maintain a level similar to last year's and that by 1982, if political stability is achieved, economic recovery will begin."

Regarding the present political situation, the Salvadoran finance minister stated: "I have faith in the people's sensibility and I believe we have achieved the stability that is indispensable for improving all other aspects of national life." "It is a difficult conflict, but we must try to make the best effort so that the majorities, who suffer most from the rigors of these circumstances, can enjoy peace and the benefits of the social change to which they have a right."

LAWYERS REFUSE TO JOIN ELECTIONS COUNCIL

PA132218 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 12 May 81 p 1

[Text] The Federation of Associations of Lawyers of El Salvador, through its board of directors, today announced its reply to the petition of the Central Elections Council which had asked the lawyers' federation to furnish a list of lawyers as possible candidates in forming the committee that will draft the new electoral law. The board of directors of the federation announced its stand in a detailed document in which it mainly says that it regrets that it cannot cooperate as long as some problems are not solved. "We fully agree that suffrage, a key institution of political law, is the only way to democratically solve the political differences existing among the various sectors of the country. Far beyond violence, intolerance and arbitrariness is a higher demand: the peoples will freely expressed, which we must seek, take care of, promote, and protect as the highest and most legitimate aspiration of the Salvadoran people. We believe in the power of the popular vote more than in the blind and destructive force of dynamite."

In declining to participate in a study of the electoral bill because of the present circumstances, the Federation of Associations of Lawyers notes that there are factors that do not permit a clean and authentic process. In other words, "the necessary conditions for elections are not present," the reply said.

These factors--which will be published in this newspaper with their explanation tomorrow--include: 1) the state of siege and the martial law; 2) the structure of political power (with the influence of one party), 3) the integration of the Central Elections Council (also with the influence of one party); and 4) the general climate of violence.

REBELS FIRE AT ARMY HELICOPTER NEAR SAN FERNANDO

PA132341 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 13 May pp 1, 41

[Text] Armed forces spokesmen reported yesterday that a helicopter carrying troops was attacked from Buena Vista hill on the outskirts of San Fernando, a small town of more than 2,000 inhabitants 208 km northeast of San Salvador, in Morazan Department.

It was noted that the helicopter was carrying several soldiers from Meanguer, La Union Department, to San Fernando because, according to reports, "there are many guerrillas in that area who are supported by mercenaries, especially Nicaraguans."

Regarding the attack on the helicopter, it was said that army units were getting out of it when gunfire erupted from Buena Vista hill. The soldiers quickly took to the ground and others sought protection behind the aircraft to repel the fire.

Amilcar Trejos, the justice of the peace in San Fernando, was killed in the ambush. He was 35 years old and had arrived at the scene to witness the landing.

Our informants added that "army patrols are constantly carrying out combing and cleaning operations in that area, whose topography benefits the rebels in their hiding."

"Others are fleeing to Honduras, taking advantage of the pockets [undemarcated border areas] to escape from the loyal troops," the report continued.

FMLN ISSUES WAR BULLETIN NO 112 ON ACTIONS

PA140204 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 13 May 81

[War Bulletin No 112 issued on 11 May 1981]

[Text] The information section of the general headquarters of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] informs the Salvadoran people and all peoples of the world:

War Bulletin No 112:

Report from the Modesto Ramirez central front:

Boycott in the Guazapa-Suchitoto area.

On Saturday, 9 May, at 1745, a squadron under the command of our Companero Leonel, while conducting a peripheral patrol in our control area on the Suchitoto-(El Guasayo) highway, detected an enemy patrol. The bailiffs of the dictatorship were in two trucks. The FMLN force of the central front concentrated its fire on the first truck, inflicting no less than 10 casualties, including dead and wounded. Our forces withdrew without casualty.

At 1150 our forces ambushed a military convoy carrying supplies to enemy forces in the area around (Caulesal) canton. This action was led by our Companero Commander Camilo. We cannot give an exact figure on enemy casualties. The enemy then forced the troops to direct heavy fire with a battery of 105-mm howitzers located in Suchitoto. The genocidal ones concentrated their fire on the civilian population of Suchitoto canton. The FMLN suffered no casualties.

On Sunday, 10 May, our revolutionary forces confirmed the annihilation of the military garrisons in La Laguna, Chalatenango Department. Weapons and military equipment were recovered in that operation.

Other actions: Army spokesmen admitted that the FMLN had staged harassment operations on 9 May at 2000, when several military patrols were attacked. In desperation, the enemy launched a gigantic attack, including the use of armored vehicles and heavy artillery. In this display, the genocidal ones treacherously killed seven defenseless civilians.

The killer army admitted to the crushing attack on a military patrol near (Yaraicuy) in Morazan Department on 9 May. Foreign newsmen confirmed that 17 injured soldiers were taken as emergency cases to the hospital in San Francisco Gotera. In other words, although they wanted to, the genocidal ones were absolutely unable to hide this action carried out in Morazan Department.

On Friday, 8 May, at 1100, a contingent of the genocidal army on its way from San Simon to Osicala, in Morazan Department, captured 10 young peasants who were working the land. Of these, we could only confirm the names of five: Mario Anaya, Jose Argueta, Erasmo Velez, Leonidas Reyes and Silvano Reyes. At the time of capture, the peasants were savagely beaten and later prodded along as they were taken to the military garrison. In making this report, the FMLN demands the immediate release of those defenseless peasants who are being made to pay with their lives for the genocidal ones' inability to defeat all the people who have risen up heroically in arms.

Officials of the dictatorship in Berlin, Usulutan, have confirmed that in that area there are over 2,000 refugees who are fleeing from the atrocities committed by the genocidal ones in neighboring cantons. We also confirmed that approximately 500 refugees, consisting of old people, women and children, have died of diarrhea and malnutrition. This situation in the refugee camps remains unchanged with the approval of the genocidal ones. In making this report, the FMLN appeals to international organizations to show solidarity with these Salvadorans, who are enduring terrible sanitary, food and housing conditions. In the name of thousands of children, old people and adults, we ask for aid for these Salvadorans who are suffering.

On 10 May, the forces of democracy in Europe won a great victory. The FMLN hails the French Socialist Party and the forces of democracy in France. We also especially hail Companero Francois Mitterrand, in particular. We send our combative and revolutionary greeting to Mrs Danielle Mitterrand, a prominent political personality, who has worked hard to win the broadest solidarity with the Salvadoran peoples' struggle. On this day, the correlation of forces at the international level has been changed.

United to fight until the final victory; revolution or death, we shall win!

GUATEMALA

U.S. ENVOY WALTERS MEETS PRESIDENT LUCAS GARCIA

PA132347 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Gen Vernon Walters, special adviser to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, met with Guatemalan officials today. A U.S. source indicated that the purpose of the meeting was to obtain information and views that will help in the development of a U.S.-Guatemalan strategy. On his arrival in Guatemala yesterday, Walters declined to comment on his scheduled activities for today. The U.S. envoy met yesterday with President Romeo Lucas Garcia. After this meeting, he said Guatemala is a friend of the United States.

It was reported unofficially that one of the main subjects of the talks that are underway here is a Guatemalan request for spare parts for airplanes. The United States has not sold weapons or spare parts for military equipment to Guatemala since 1977, when the Guatemalan Government renounced this type of aid by rejecting a condition imposed by the Carter administration.

Walters will travel to Tegucigalpa tomorrow, where he will meet with Honduran President Policarpo Paz Garcia at a time when the Governments of Honduras and Nicaragua are involved in negotiations leading to a high-level bilateral meeting to consider the situation that developed early this month as a result of a number of armed clashes on their common border.

Other Central American governments feel that a Honduran-Nicaraguan confrontation could degenerate into a greater conflict in the area. This concern has also led to a proposal by Costa Rica to hold a meeting of the foreign ministers of Central America and Panama.

HONDURAS

MORE TROOPS SENT TO BORDER; CIVILIANS EVACUATED

PA131758 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Last night, newsman Guillermo Arias told this station's press department that there is a state of emergency on the border with Nicaragua. He also reported that Hondurans have been evacuated from the border towns. Here is the report from the country's southern area:

[Begin recording] Tension on the border at Guasaule. People returning from the Honduran-Nicaraguan border at Guasaule, municipality of El Triunfo, have reported to HRN [station's call letters] that all civilians have been evacuated and there is uneasiness in the area, because it has been noticed that there are large numbers of hostile Sandinist soldiers there.

It was perhaps for this reason that the commander of the 11th Infantry Battalion, Col Daniel Bali Castillo, talked briefly at 1500 today with [Nicaraguan] Commander Manuel Salvatierra. The talk lasted only 5 minutes, and the commanders withdrew from the area on not-very-good terms. A large number of 11th Infantry Battalion troops have been transferred to the border area. We repeat, all civilians have been evacuated from the border area, and there is great tension there.

This is further proof that all the promises made by Commander Salvatierra are false. His purpose in constantly provoking the Honduran Army is unknown. All the officers of the 11th Infantry Battalion are in the border area, ready to defend the nation's sovereignty. Most certainly, the Nicaraguan Government will claim this time too that we Hondurans are the ones who are engaging in the provocations, because they have a well-mounted international campaign. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON BORDER MEETING WITH HONDURAS

PA140130 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0029 GMT 14 May 81

[Statement to the nation by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman in Government House in Managua--live]

[Text] As you all know, the Nicaraguan national reconstruction government has been making efforts for the past few months to hold a high-level meeting between the Honduran and Nicaraguan Governments. It was merely trying to find, through a frank dialogue, the way to overcome a situation in which the relations between Honduras and Nicaragua were becoming increasingly tense as a result of the serious and increasingly more frequent incidents on the border with Honduras.

Today at 0930 this meeting was held in Guasaule. It lasted until 1330. Nicaragua was represented by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the National Reconstruction Government Junta, and Honduras by Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces and president of the republic. President Policarpo Paz Garcia was accompanied by Foreign Secretary Col Cesar Elvir Sierra, Defense and Public Security Secretary Col Mario Flores Theresin, Armed Forces General Staff Chief Gen Mario Chinchilla and Col Leonidas Torres Arias, G-2 of the General Staff.

Commander Daniel Ortega was accompanied by the Nicaraguan counterparts of the Honduran delegation, that is to say Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, Brigade Commander Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo, Brigade Commander Lenin Cerna and myself, foreign minister of Nicaragua.

We will now read the text of the joint communique that is also being released at this time to the fraternal people of Honduras.

This joint communique is issued by his excellency the president of the Republic of Honduras, Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, and the coordinator of the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government Junta, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, on occasion of their meeting on 13 May 1981 in the border post of Guasaule, Nicaragua.

At the invitation of the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government Junta, Honduran President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia met with Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government Junta.

During the talks they held in an atmosphere of great cordiality as befits representatives of franteral countries, the two rulers exchanged viewpoints on subjects of common interest, showing the great Morazanist spirit [reference to Francisco Morazan, ruler of the United Provinces, which combined several Central American republics in the 19th Century,] that characterizes the two countries which share a common origin and destiny.

The main subject of those discussed in the meeting was an analysis of the problems that have arisen on the border between the two countries and that are contrary to the desire of the governments of Nicaragua and Honduras and which have led to an apparent estrangement.

During the meeting, the two rulers agreed to urge the social communications media to moderate the tone and treatment of the problems that have been emerging, as the best contribution of this media to the process of rapprochement and peaceful solution of any problem that might exist.

They also reiterated their firm belief that the solution of any problem must be sought through direct dialogue in accordance with the norms established by international law.

The two rulers agreed on the programming of the next meetings. The first meeting will be held in Tegucigalpa at the level of foreign ministers and will have the objective of exchanging views on the international political situation and the relations between the two fraternal countries. The second meeting will be held in Managua at the level of defense ministers and chiefs of staff and will have the objective of drafting plans of joint actions to eliminate the threats of new border incidents.

The two rulers expressed their desire to make known to potential airplane and ship hijackers that they will not find in either Nicaragua or Honduras any kind of protection or asylum.

Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government Junta, conveyed to Honduran President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia a cordial invitation so that a high-level delegation will visit Nicaragua on occasion of the celebration of 19 July, the second anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution.

Both rulers expressed their deep satisfaction over the successful talks and expressed hopes for the happiness of the brother peoples of Nicaragua and Honduras.

[Dated] Guasaule, Nicaragua, 13 May 1981.

RAMIREZ HEADS 14 MAY DELEGATION TO COSTA RICA

PA140255 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 May 81

[Communique No 13 of Directorate of Dissemination and Press of the National Reconstruction Government Junta; read by unidentified official in Government House--recorded]

[Text] The Directorate of Dissemination and Press of the National Reconstruction Government Junta fulfills its duty of announcing to the Nicaraguan people that tomorrow, 14 May, a delegation led by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the National Reconstruction Government Junta, will leave for Costa Rica. The delegation also includes Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto and Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca.

As previously agreed, they will meet with President Rodrigo Carazo Odio. At the meeting they will discuss subjects related with bilateral relations as well as various political and economic aspects of the Central American region.

[dated] Managua, free Nicaragua, 13 May 1981, year of defense and production.

PROGOVERNMENT PARTIES APPOINT DELEGATES TO MEETING

PA131819 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Political parties that support the revolution met this afternoon in the office of the secretary of the National Directorate of the Sandinist Front and appointed their two delegates to initiate talks with two delegates of the rightist parties for the meetings in the Ricardo Morales Aviles Sandinist House.

The delegates of the revolutionary parties are Natan Sevilla, of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], and Gustavo Tablada, of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party. These two delegates will set the bases for a national meeting coordinated by the Higher Education Council.

Today's meeting was attended by delegates from the People's Social Christian Party, the Independent Liberal Party, the Nicaraguan Socialist Party and the FSLN, which comprise the Patriotic Front of the Revolution. There was also a delegate from the People's Action Movement, MAP.

Eli Altamirano, secretary general of the Communist Party of Nicaragua, had said his party would participate in the meeting. However, it failed to do so. Nevertheless, it is expected to join the talks scheduled to take place at the national meeting.

It is worthwhile to note that MAP is participating for the first time in multilateral talks with the political groups that comprise the Patriotic Front of the Revolution. It representative, Alejandro Gutierrez, has stated that he believes that revolutionaries have the obligation to unite against the right.

It has been reported that the Conservative Party that calls itself democratic--which had withdrawn from the talks--has decided, at the last minute, to continue participating in what will now be a national meeting to discuss the political problems of our fatherland.

LE MONDE VIEWS PLANS OF OPPOSITION GROUPS

LD080833 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 May 81 p 6

[Francis Pisani dispatch: "Two Organizations Are Planning To Overthrow the Sandinist Regime From Honduras"]

[Text] Tegucigalpa (Honduras)--His nickname is "Tupamaro." He is a tall, strong and energetic man. While talking about the history and objectives of his organization--the National Liberation Army [ENL]--he carefully summarized the most important points on a piece of paper. His comrade, who had a 9mm Browning stuck in his belt, was more reserved. He has chosen the codename "Cervantes." A third man kept watch outside the door. His real surname was Sandino.

Contrary to appearances, we were not with revolutionaries. Those three men were officers in the Nicaraguan National Guard in Somoza's days. Tupamaro was a captain, Cervantes a major and Sandino a lieutenant. They are now living in exile in Honduras, where they are trying to use the "counterinsurgency" training they received in Panama and the United States in order to "liberate the homeland from the Sandino-communist yoke."

The Nicaraguan Democratic Union [UDN] has the same objective but its history is very different. The organization was formed by a group which struggled alongside the Sandinists against Somoza. UDN Chairman Edmundo Chamorro Rapaccioli is the cousin of Pedro Joaquim Chamorro, editor of the daily LA PRENSA, who was murdered in January 1978, and of Jose Esteban Gonazalez, chairman of Nicaragua's standing commission on human rights. "We experienced imprisonment and exile because we were struggling against Somoza," he explained, "and now we want to save the revolution which the Sandinist Front has usurped by placing itself in the pocket of the Soviet Union and Cuba."

Despite their different backgrounds, the two groups are more or less saying the same things. According to them, the country has been "sold to Soviet imperialism and Fidel Castro, its puppet." The two organizations maintain that the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] "has not kept its promises to establish a democracy and has gradually steered the country toward Marxism."

The UDN and ENL seem to detest each other. The former states that it has "nothing in common with those who are struggling for a return to a past against which we fought." Former Captain "Tupamaro" describes his rivals as "a tiny group created to divide the opposition and curb the victorious advance" of his own organization. Although they are seeking support from partly different social groups, the strategy followed by each of the two organizations seems to be based on a central idea which is reminscent of the plan to invade the Bay of Pigs in Cuba. Both the UDN and ENL assert that the aim is to win "before the end of the year."

Between 4,000 and 6,000 Armed Men

Dialogue "is useless" for "restoring democracy," which is the two organizations' common objective. The only solution is to "wage the armed struggle with the population's support." According to the ENL, this support is "decisive." "Without it, the revolution cannot be saved," the UDN stresses. Both maintain that they "control" or have "better contacts" with the Atlantic Coast Indian populations grouped in the MITSURASATA organization. "They are simply awaiting our order to launch an attack and will fight with bows and arrows as in Vietnam," Tupamaro maintained. The UDN also stresses the participation of the peasants who were "traditionally and still are kept on the fringes of society."

Mr Eduaro Chamorro, who was a member of the Conservative Party and still has links with its leaders, reported differences of opinion between his organization and the opposition parties and employers. But he stressed that they agree on the essential point, namely that "the revolution must be saved from Marxism." The ENL, for its part, is more conscious of the hostility of some sections of the church toward the FSLN and has no hesitation in calling for a "holy war."

The two groups claim responsibility for many operations throughout the territory. They are organized into cells "in all districts." In addition to the 15,000 Indians belonging to MITSURASATA, the ENL claims to have between "4,000 and 6,000 armed men" inside Nicaragua, on top of which there are several hundred men in various Central American countries. It says it is in the process of forming a division comprising 3,600 men with full services ranging from logistics to intelligence.

The former national guards, who are proud of and confident in the training they received in Panama and the United States, are also engaged in "civilian action among the population." The UDN, which is more modest, says it has 2,000 men grouped in the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Armed Froces."

The two organizations welcome the military training being given to the entire population by the Sandinists in the framework of the militia. Both estimate that when the final blow is dealt, 20 percent of the army will go over to their side. In addition they are trying to play down the importance of the training camps recently discovered in Florida.

The two organizations state that the crucial point will come between September and October, when the country will experience a financial crisis, supply problems and major unemployment problems. "The fear of invasion is preventing them from sowing," Tupamaro stressed. "We will not invade the country because we are already in the country," the UDN and ENL maintain.

However, they admit that the establishment of a "bridgehead" is one of the most probable hypotheses and that the Atlantic Caost is the best place. The innovation compared with the Bay of Pigs apparently consists of counting on an uprising inside the country, however limited. "One of our main objectives is to liberate a city, to declare a territory liberated and then to channel foreign aid," Tupamaro stated. "The action must start from inside the country so as not to give the impression that an invasion is taking place," he added.

At present, the two organizations deny that they are receiving much material aid from foreign countries. The UDN, which will apparently soon have a "free" radio, talks of the solidarity shown by the democracies in very general terms. The ENL maintains that most of its funds come from the personal fortune of its "supreme leader," a Spanish-born businessman whose nickname is "Juan Carlos."

It is clear that everything will depend on the international situation. The UDN invokes the possible use of the inter-American mutual aid treaty which would enable several countries on the continent to intervene. The ENL thinks that "to attain power, we still need some events which are beginning to happen, for instance the economic blockade the United States has decreed against the Sandinists," and it admists that it has found "undoubted moral aid in Ronald Reagan's stances."

The two organizations have outlined the bases of the government they propose to create. Under the common slogan "God, homeland and freedom," the UDN is calling for the formation of a provisional national unity government junta and at the end for the formation of a democratic unity government junta. Both promise elections and respect for human rights and guarantee freedom of enterprise.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES REPORTEDLY ATTACK EPS

PA092017 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] An armed clash occurred in the Penas Blancas area. A patrol of the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] was ambushed last night at 2100 by counterrevolutionaries, according to reports from Penas Blancas. The clash took plqce in an area known as El Aceituno, 7 km southwest of the Renas Blancas border post. There, the counterrevolutionaries attacked the EPS.

According to reports, the clash went on for more than 1 hour, but there is no report on casualties.

ORTEGA ASKS MUNICIPALITIES TO PREPARE DEFENSES

PA132157 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 1 May 81 p 6

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has asked the coordinators of municipal juntas to convey to the neighborhoods, towns and villages under their jurisdiction a concern for armed defense and for increased production.

The Sandinist leader made the appeal at the conclusion of a work seminar held on 29 April to celebrate 1 May. The seminar was organized by the Municipal Affairs Ministry. It was directed at the coordinators of municipal juntas. The objective was to know the problems and concerns of the coordinators.

Commander Ortega said that at this moment, Nicaragua is the target of real attacks and threats from military and counterrevolutionary sectors operating from Honduras.

Ortega said that the people must clearly understand the importance of their participation in an armed defense and increased production.

Luis Felipe Perez, of the Leon municipal junta, spoke extensively about the problems that the municipal juntas face, noting that there is a lack of coordination and that activities are being centered in the capital.

Commander Ortega said better coordination should be established in the administrative and political fields of the municipal juntas.

The leader said that there should be forms of administration that will count on the critical support of mass organizations and this type of administration should be able to answer daily problems and admit its errors and those of state entities.

Regarding the concern of the municipal juntas over the migration of peasants to the city of Managua in search for a better future, Commander Ortega said that efforts are being made to persuade those companeros to remain in their areas because the revolution will initiate development programs in the countryside which is where true wealth lays.

Municipal Affairs Minister Rogelio Ramirez has stated that there will be seminars every 2 months.

He added that intermunicipal juntas have been created to solve the coordination problem. These juntas will be able to solve common problems being treated separately by different municipalities.

Dr Moises Hassan, construction minister and member of the Council of Government, also participated in the seminar. Hassan discussed the limitations in the contruction sector with the coordinators of the juntas.

PASTORA URGES UNIVERSITY STUDENTS TO JOIN MILITIA

PA081311 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 May 81

[Excerpt] Eden Pastora, brigade commander and head of the Sandinist militia, has stated that the university will have a new school effective 15 May: the School of National Defense. How can it be possible that there are only 150 militiamen in this autonomous university of Nicaragua that has such a combative history, Pastora asked. We must get five or six battalions from here in order to face those who want to kill us, he told hundreds of students who gathered at the Ruben Dario Auditorium.

Pastora noted that the country's sovereignty and dignity cannot be defended with applause but with weapons in hand, as was taught by Benjamin Zeledon, Sandino, Carlos Fonseca and the 50,000 martyrs of the revolution.

If we love our fatherland and think we are worthy of having the same blood as Sandino and Carlos Fonseca, we must join the people's militias, because that is the only way to defend the fatherland and the country's sovereignty, Commander Pastora stressed.

He also referred to the attacks certain sectors of the Honduran Army are making on our people.

BATTALION 5014 RETURNS FROM MILITARY TRAINING

PA090115 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Battalion 5014 arrived this morning in Managua after receiving intensive training at the Oscar Benavides Training School.

More than 600 companeros, members of the reserve and of Battalion 5014 of San Cristobal neighborhood and other neighboring areas, returned feeling euphoric, filled with great patriotism and determined to defend the conquests of the Sandinist people's revolution with their lives if necessary. Twenty-four trucks loaded with militiamen entered Managua at about 1000 and immediately headed for the quarters of Battalion 5012, located in the 14 September neighborhood. Battalion 5012 is about to leave now.

The following is a report prepared this morning at km 8 of the southern road when the Battalion 5014 militiamen arrived.

[Begin recording] [Announcer] Battalion 5014 has just arrived here in the capital after spending 15 days at the Oscar Benavides Military Training School. They are residents of San Cristobal neighborhood and other neighboring areas.

[Battalion Chief Osvaldo Morrison] The experience acquired is enormous. Our companeros have trained in the field and are now more capable of defending our fatherland from a future imperialist [indistinct].

[Question] To what social strata do companeros in the battalion belong?

[Answer] They are all workers, civilians, state employees; they come from any company or town; then there are peasants also. The reserve is composed of individuals from all social strata. [words indistinct] the companeros' morale was always very high; they were always moving ahead, never backward. Like the slogan says: On our feet, or dead, never on our knees.

[Question] Your name, companero?

[Answer] Osvaldo Morrison.

[Question] Are you the head of this battalion?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Are you in charge?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] How long were you in the Oscar Benavides Training School?

[Answer] We were there 15 days preparing our companeros. Today they are in defense but tomorrow they will once again go back to production.

[Question] In other words, they received total training?

[Answer] Yes, it was intensive training, so our people become better prepared every day to defend our revolution and our territory. [end recording]

SANDINIST DEFENSE COMMITTEES' TASKS IN MAY NOTED

PA110030 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 3 May 81 pp 1, 10

[Text] The counting and control of the enemies of our people is about to begin. Better said, in some districts, it began ahead of time and is now ready. The Saninist Defense Committees [CDS] have decided to resume vigorously their original determination to be the eyes and ears of the revolution in the face of the real threats of aggression by the domestic and foreign enemies of our peaceful and laborious, but dignified, valiant and defensive people.

"In the face of the threats of aggression, the CDS in action," was the battle cry launched last night by Commander Leticia Herrera, national officer in charge of the CDS, to a large group of CDS of Managua gathered at the auditorium of the La Mascota Youth Center.

Along with defense and revolutionary vigilance, Commander Herrera exhorted the capital city's neighborhood committees to comply "actively and broadly" with the task of recruiting people for the peoples militias and the reserve battalions.

She reminded them that by 17 May the Managua CDS must have reached the goal of creating 2 reserve battalions of 549 fighters each.

These are: the 5012 of the eastern districts and the 5015 of the western districts. The CDS will simultaneously continue with the task of expanding the Sandinist people's militias which have the responsibility of protecting Nicaraguan roads, streets schools and health and production centers.

Yesterday's assembly was for information and orientation purposes on the fulfillment of the various tasks scheduled for April and the ones planned for May.

Besides defense and revolutionary vigilance, Commander Leticia announced important tasks for May, such as the establishment of people's stores managed by committees of the more populous districts.

A truly emotional and revolutionary Mothers' Day celebration, meetings with grocers to learn the reasons for the scarcity of certain goods, and the discussion of the collective transportation problem with the most affected districts were some of the activities planned.

Agustin Lara, organization secretary of the Sandinist National Revolutionary Front Departmental Directive Committee spoke before Commander Herrera took the floor.

Lara warned about the campaign waged by the newspaper of the minorities to sow confusion among the members of the labor movement.

The campaign consists of trying to "sell" the discredited idea of the workers participating in the administration and distribution of profits by state-owned or private enterprises. The campaign maliciously ignores that in the case of the state-owned concerns, profits are used not only to raise the living standard of its workers but also to advance the whole nation.

"In spite of every evidence to the contrary, the bourgeoisie continues to insist that the invasion of Nicaragua is a myth," Lara said and she quoted from the State Department analysts' report.

According to these analysts, whose report has been protested on two occasions by our revolutionary leaders, "it is advisable to intensify the socioeconomic crisis to be suffered by Nicaragua from April to June as a result of its eocnomic cycle."

JUNTA CREATES RADIO BROADCASTING CORPORATION

PA140256 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] The National Reconstruction Government junta today created the People's Radio Broadcasting Corporation [Corporacion de Radiodifusion del Pueblo--CORADEP]. The junta also appointed Companero Edwin Zablah as its director. CORADEP will be in charge of the administration of all radio broadcasting enterprises that are property of the Nicaraguan people.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL, GRANMA VIEW COSTA RICAN BREAK

Foreign Ministry Official

PA130443 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Consulted by PRELA regarding the Costa Rican decision to sever consular relations with Cuba, a ranking Foreign Ministry official said in Havana: We are not surprised by this break, because it is the culmination of a path of cowardly acts and a regressive march that the Costa Rican rulers started some time ago. He added: They don't want to commit themselves with what seemed noble and right before. Let them be, with their repentence.

However, what doesn't look serious, he noted, is that in order to take this step they are resorting to a note issued by Cuba which circulated at the United Nations in December 1980, that is 5 months ago. Unless the process of consultation with Washington is that slow, this definitely reflects the lack of attention that the U.S. capital gives to certain servants.

GRANMA Criticizes Carazo

FL131201 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Herewith follows an article published today by the daily GRANMA, on the Costa Rican Government's decision to break relations with Cuba, which is titled "The Last Pirouette":

On the evening of 11 May the wire agencies began to report that the Costa Rican authorities had decided to break the consular relations which had existed until then between Cuba and Costa Rica. The action cannot surprise anyone. The imperialists are trying to isolate Cuba, threatening the new Nicaragua, intervening impudently in El Salvador to bolster the genocidal junta and intensifying their reactionary assault against the peoples in Central America.

In the plot hatched by Washington, Carazo, of course, could not be left out. Carazo, an acrobat with a long history, who likes to dance to the Yankee tune, has always been in the frontline, ready to fulfill the orders given to him without asking too many questions, without bothering with manners, forgetting even that he supposedly heads a sovereign state or that should at least have the appearance of being so.

Has anyone perhaps forgotten the efforts of the Costa Rican regime to serve Yankee interests in the issue of the dregs of society? Which somersault did Carazo not do then to try to satisfy Washington's wishes?

At the time the wire agencies also disseminated the propaganda shows staged in San Jose with the dregs of society under Yankee direction. That is why the so-called decision of the Costa Rican Government is not news. What calls the attention of everybody is the excuse used to attempt to justify the break. According to the Costa Rican foreign minister, the break is to protest a declaration made public by Cuba at the United Nations in December 1980, nearly 5 months ago. At that opportunity, Cuba in effect was responding energetically and with clarity, as should be done, to a mendacious, slanderous and provocative note of the Costa Rican Government. But we repeat, that happened in December 1980, nearly 5 months ago. Our response was brief and written in Spanish, a language known to Carazo and his foreign minister since a very early age.

How can such pachydermous agility of the San Jose Foreign Ministry be explained? Do they have difficulties with the alphabet? Is it because of unending pondering over the text of a one-page note, or is it that they were waiting for Washington's decision since then--that is the very little attention paid there to their "Tico" (?Costa Rican) servants? What is clear to all is that Carazo jumps and is ready to do whatever is necessary as soon as he hears the Yankee bugle call. But, this time when he made his last pirouette, he moved too fast and jumped from the trapeze before the net below was ready, or perhaps somebody pushed him.